



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

to ascertain that [the testator's] intention, and therefore no occasion to choose between conflicting laws." (§599a.) These and other phrases used in the same place seem to suggest the idea that a question of conflict of laws, so called, arises only where a testator has failed to express himself with clearness. But it is obvious that a difficulty may arise not by reason of any lack of clearness in the testator's words, but by reason of a question as to the law by which they are to be construed and enforced. The sentence just quoted illustrates a want of scientific lucidity which is to a certain extent inevitable in work performed under the limitations to which that of the present editor evidently was subject. It may be observed that he has in certain places elaborately controverted positions taken in the brief elementary volume on the conflict of laws by Professor Minor, but that he cites, it is believed, only once the full and admirable work of Dicey, with which some of his forms of expression, as in his treatment of the subject of contracts, show that he possesses a wider acquaintance than the citation in question would indicate.

#### REVIEWS TO FOLLOW :

FRENCH LAW OF EVIDENCE. By O. E. Bodington. London: Stevens & Sons. 1904. pp. viii, 199.

STREET RAILWAY REPORTS. Vol. II. Edited by Frank B. Gilbert. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. 1904. pp. xix, 1051.

CURRENT LAW. George Foster Longsdorf, Editor in Chief. St. Paul: Keefe-Davidson Co. 1904. pp. Vol. I, x, 1208; Vol. II, xviii, 2195.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE SUPREME COURT. By Han- nis Taylor. Rochester: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co. 1905. pp. lxvi, 1007.

WHARTON & STILLE'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Three vols. Fifth Edition. Rochester: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co. 1905. pp. Vol. I, clv, 1031; Vol. II, xxx, 858; Vol. III, lxxix, 692.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES. By Emlin McClain, New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1905. pp. xxxviii, 438.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. By Frank J. Goodnow. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. pp. xxvii, 480.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK. By Henry M. Powell. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. 1905. pp. xxx, 286.

THE LAW OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND ITS FEDERAL REGULATION. By Frederick N. Judson. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. 1905. pp. xix, 509.

JESSUP'S SURROGATE PRACTICE. Second Edition. Two vols. New York: The Banks Law Pub. Co. 1903. pp. xv, 1824.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Frank Goodwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1905. pp. lii, 531.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLAND. By E. W. Ridges. London: Stevens & Sons. 1905. pp. xxxii, 459.

THE LAW OF BAILMENTS. By James Schouler. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1905. pp. xxxii, 415.